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(71)Applicant:

ARAKAWA CHEM IND CO LTD

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(72)inventor:

**OSHIMA NOBUYUKI** 

**MAEDA RYOKO** 

TAKEUCHI KENJI **ILOY AMAYO** 

## (54) WATER-ABSORPTIVE RESIN COMPOSITION

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain the title composition excellent in water absorptivity, water retention, gel strength, gel stability, etc., by mixing a water-

absorptive resin with polyaluminum hydroxide.

CONSTITUTION: The composition is obtained by mixing 100 pts.wt. water- absorptive resin (e.g. crosslinked carboxymethylcellulose) with 0.1-20 pts.wt. (in terms of the solid matter) polyaluminum hydroxide, a compound of the formula: [Al (OH3]n.AlCl3 wherein (n) is 10-21. The hydroxide may be added at any time in the form of an aqueous solution, and it is added or sprayed, for example, during the production of the resin or the surface crosslinking treatment after the production. This composition has improved gel strength and gel stability while it still retains high water absorptivity and high water retention.

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## Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 107846/1994 (Tokukaihei 6-107846)

## A. Relevance of the Above-identified Document

The following is an English translation of non-English language information that may be relevant to the issue of patentability of the claims of the present application.

## B. Translation of the Document

See also the attached English Abstract.

## [TITLE OF THE INVENTION]

WATER ABSORBENT RESIN COMPOSITION [CLAIMS]

- 1. A water absorbent resin composition, comprising water absorbent resin and aluminum polyhydroxide.
- 2. The water absorbent resin composition as set forth in claim 1, wherein 0.1 to 20 wt% of the aluminum polyhydroxide in a solid form is included with respect to 100 wt% of the water absorbent resin.
- 3. The water absorbent resin composition as set forth in claim 1, wherein the aluminum polyhydroxide is defined by an equation (1): [Al(OH) 3]<sub>n</sub>·AlCl<sub>3</sub> (n ranges from 10 to 21 in the equation).

[DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION]
[0001]

### [INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY]

The present invention relates to a water absorbent resin composition. The present invention specifically relates to a water absorbent resin composition which is splendid in such abilities as a water absorption ability, a water retaining ability, gel strength, and gel stability.

[0002]

### [PRIOR ARTS]

Water absorbent resin is used for sanitary articles such as a sanitary napkin, a disposable diaper, a disposable dust cloth, and a cold insulator, and for agroforestry/horticulture articles such as a water retaining agent. Further, the water absorbent resin is used for a sludge coagulator, anti-condensation agent for architectures, and dehydrating agent for oil.

Examples of the water absorbent resin include cross-linked carboxymethylcellulose, cross-linked polyoxyethylene, a hydrolyzed starch-acrylonitrile graft copolymer, a starch-acrylic acid graft copolymer, cross-linked acrylic acid salt polymer, and a cross-linked acrylic acid salt copolymer. Although requested abilities of these water absorbent resins are a bit different form each other depending on proposes for which the water

[0004]

absorbent resins are used, abilities such as the water absorption ability and the gel strength are considered to be important commonly among the water absorbent resins. Particularly, as for sanitary napkins and disposable diapers which constitute most parts of the purposes of the water absorbent resin, a high water absorption ability under a high pressure is requested because of its purpose. Namely, in order to realize a high water absorption ability under a high pressure, the water absorption ability and the water retaining ability are requested to be high and the gel strength is requested to be large.

However, the water absorption ability and the gel strength contradict each other, both of which are closely connected with cross-linking density of the absorbent resin. Therefore, even though it is intended to adjust the water absorption ability and the gel strength by adjusting the cross-linking density, it is difficult to obtain water absorbent resin having an ability corresponding to a purpose for which the water absorbent resin is used. the cross-linking density rises, the gel as Namely, strength enhances while the water absorption ability drops. On the other hand, as the cross-linking density drops, the water absorption ability enhances while the gel strength drops. Further, drop in the cross-linking density promotes deterioration of gel in the gel stability.

[0005]

Further, there was proposed a method in which a surface of water absorbent resin is processed by water-soluble polyvalent metal salt such as aluminum sulfate, so that a blocking phenomenon was reduced. However, with this method, it was difficult to improve the gel strength while maintaining the water absorption ability.

[0006]

## [PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED]

It is an object of the present invention to provide a water absorbent resin composition which is splendid both in (i) water absorption ability and water retaining ability and (ii) gel strength and gel stability.

[0007]

# [MEANS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS]

The inventors diligently studied so as to solve the problem which cannot be sufficiently solved by the conventional techniques. As a result of diligent study, they found that: when aluminum polydydroxide is added to the conventional and known water absorbent resin, it is possible to obtain a water absorbent resin composition capable of enhancing gel strength and gel stability without dropping water absorbent resin. As a result, they completed the present invention.

[8000]

Namely, the present invention relates to a water absorbent resin composition including water absorbent resin and aluminum polyhydroxide.

[0009]

The water absorbent resin of the present invention is a collective term of high-molecular compounds which absorb water into their resin and swell. Examples of the include cross-linked resin absorbent carboxymethylcellulose, cross-linked polyoxyethylene, a hydrolyzed starch-acrylonitrile graft copolymer, neutralized starch-acryl acid graft copolymer, a saponified acrylic acid ester-vinyl acetate copolymer, a hydrolyzed copolymer, acrylamide acrylonitrile hydrolyzed copolymer, neutralized self-cross-linking polyacrylic acid, a cross-linked acrylic acid salt polymer, a cross-linked acrylic acid salt copolymer, and a neutralized cross-linked isobutylene-maleic anhydride. A method for producing the water absorbent resin is not particularly limited and applicable. means are various known cross-linking density of the water absorbent resin may be even or a surface of the water absorbent resin may be cross-linked. Means for performing surface-cross-linking may be known means such as a method in which: a compound capable of easily reacting with a carboxyl group of water absorbent resin, such as polyvalent metal salt, a

[0011]

polyepoxy compound, a polyaziridinyl compound, and a polyisocyanate compound is sprayed, in a form of a water solution, to the water absorbent resin.

[0010]

Various known aluminum polyhydroxide can be used, without any modification, for aluminum polyhydroxide used in the present invention. An example of the aluminum polyhydroxide is a compound defined by an equation (1): [Al(OH) 3]n·AlCl3 (n ranges from 10 to 21 in the equation). Among the aluminum polyhydroxide, a compound defined by the equation (n ranges approximately from 19 to 21) is preferable. Commercial examples of the aluminum polyhydroxide include Paho#2 (Asada Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.) and Paho#3 (Asada Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.).

It is unclear how the aluminum polyhydroxide effects on the water absorbent resin in the present invention. It is deemed that: the aluminum polyhydroxide does not cross-link the water absorbent resin as polyvalent metal salt such as aluminum sulfate, but a particular structure of an aluminum hydroxide multimer including a large number of hydroxy groups make a loose bond (such as hydrogen bond) with the water absorbent resin, so that it is possible to enhance the gel strength and the gel stability without dropping the water absorption ability and

the water retaining ability. Note that: though aluminum polychloride has a structure similar to that of the aluminum polyhydroixde, the aluminum polychloride has fewer hydroxy groups (normally about 3) in molecule than the aluminum polyhydroxide, so that it is impossible to sufficiently enhance the gel strength and the gel stability without dropping the water absorption ability and the

water retaining ability.

[0012]

resin after the water absorbent resin is produced is after cross-linking the surface of the water absorbent in which the aluminum polyhydroxide is mixed in and resin to absorb water. Among these methods, the method polyhydroixde is mixed in causing the water absorbent produced, and (iii) a method in which the aluminum water absorbent resin after the water absorbent resin is a water solution in or after cross-linking a surface of the aluminum polyhydroxide is added or sprayed in a form of as monomers are polymerized), (ii) a method in which the aluminum polydhdroxide may be mixed at the same time is mixed in producing the water absorbent resin (the include (i) a method in which the aluminum polyhydroxide step in a form of a water solution. Examples of the method limited. The aluminum polyhydroxide may be added at any polyhydroxide in the present invention is not particularly Further, aluminum fре Buixim lor method

preferable. This is because: in or after cross-linking the surface of the water absorbent resin after the water absorbent resin is produced, the aluminum polyhydroxide particularly effectively effects on the water absorbent resin and it is easy to mix the aluminum polyhydrooxide to the water absorbent resin. Note that: in producing (polymerizing) the water absorbent resin, there is a case where the aluminum polyhydroxide does not dissolve in a monomer and therefore it is preferable to add the after aluminum polyhydroxide the polyhydroxide is made into a state of emulsion by using a surfactant.

[0013]

With respect to 100 wt% of the water absorbent resin, an amount of the aluminum polyhydroxide to be added ranges normally from 0.1 to 20.0 wt%, preferably from 1.0 to 10.0 wt%. When the amount is 0.1 wt% or less, the gel strength and the gel stability are not improved. When the amount is 20.0 wt% or more, the water absorption ability drops.

[0014]

[0015]

The water absorbent resin composition according to the present invention may be used in a form of hydrous gel including an aluminum polyhydroxide solution or in a form of powder obtained by drying the hydrous gel. Further, in the water absorbent resin composition according to the present invention, an oxidizing agent, an oxidization inhibitor, a reducer, an ultraviolet absorbing agent, a fungicide, a bactericide, a fertilizer, a perfumery, a deodorant and the like may be used in a form of a water solution as long as the use does not prevent the effect of the present invention.

[0016]

### [EFFECT OF THE INVENTION]

(1) With the present invention, there is provided a water absorbent resin composition whose gel strength and gel stability are improved while maintaining high water absorption ability and water retaining ability.

[0017]

(2) Therefore, with the water absorbent resin composition according to the present invention, an amount of the aluminum polyhydroxide to be used is suitably adjusted and added without adjusting cross-linking density, so that it is easy to realize a water absorption ability, a water retaining ability, gel strength, and gel stability each corresponding to abilities requested in various purposes such as sanitary purposes and agroforestry/horticulture purposes.

[0018]

# [EXAMPLES]

The following further details the present invention by

using examples and comparative examples. However, the present invention is not limited to these examples.

[0019]

Example 1

200g of powdery water absorbent resin (cross-linked polyacrylic acid) whose surface was not yet cross-linked was placed in a flask (500ml). Next, while stirring, a mixture solution constituted of 0.67g of aluminum polyhydroxide (Asada Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. Paho#3) (0.05 wt% with respect to the water absorbent resin), 28g of water, and 0.4g of polyethyleneglycol diglycidylether (Kyoeisha Yushi Kagaku Kogyo, EPOLIGHT 40E) which serves as a cross-linking agent, was sprayed to the powdery water absorbent resin and the powdery water absorbent resin was heated so as to be at 95°C, thereby cross-linking a surface of the water absorbent resin and with aluminum absorbent resin the water mixing polyhydroixde. After that, the water absorbent resin was dried for 30 minutes at 130°C, thereby obtaining the water absorbent resin composition according to the present absorbent resin obtained water Thus invention. composition was measured with respect to the following abilities.

[0020]

[Ability measurements]

(1) Absorption amount of physiological saline

1.00g of the water absorbent resin composition was placed in a nylon net tea bag (250 mesh) and the bag was soaked in physiological saline for 1 hour. After retrieving and draining the bag for 15 minutes, weight (a) of the bag was measured. Further, a tea bag containing no water absorbent resin composition was subject to the same measurement and weight (b) of the bag was measured. Then, an absorption amount of the physiological saline was calculated from the following equation.

Absorption amount (g/g)=((a)-(b))/1.00[0021]

### (2) Retaining amount

The tea bag containing the water absorbent resin composition, which had been subject to measurement of the absorption amount of the physiological saline, was subject to centrifugal hydroextraction (167G) for 1.5 minute, and then weight (c) of the tea bag was measured. Further, the tea bag containing no water absorbent resin composition was subject to the same measurement and weight (d) of the bag was measured. Then, a water retaining amount was calculated from the following equation.

Retaining amount (g/g)=((c)-(d))/1.00 [0022]

## (3) Gel strength

1.00g of the water absorbent resin composition was

placed in 25g of 0.9% physiological saline so as to produce a gelatinized water absorbent resin composition which is 25 times as large as the original water absorbent resin composition. Thus obtained gel was measured by a finger based on the following reference.

O----Gel strength is high and the gel is hardly crushed even when the gel is strongly pushed by a finger

 $\triangle$ -----Gel strength is high but the gel is crushed when the gel is strongly pushed by a finger

 $\times$  ----Gel has no resilience and is immediately crushed when the gel is strongly pushed by a finger [0023]

## (4) Gel stability

2.00 g of the water absorbent resin composition was placed in 500 g of deionized water so as to produce gel. How long the gel could maintain its shape was measured.

O----5 to 7 days

 $\triangle$ ----3 to 5 days

×----1 to 3 days

[0024]

Examples 2 to 5

The water absorbent resin composition according to the present invention was obtained in the same manner as the Example 1 except that: an amount of aluminum polyhydroxide to be used was changed as illustrated in Table 1. Thus obtained water absorbent resin composition was measured with respect to the same abilities as the Example 1. The result of the measurement is illustrated in Table 1.

[0025]

### Examples 6 to 8

The water absorbent resin composition according to the present invention was obtained in the same manner as the Example 1 except that: an amount of aluminum polyhydroxide to be used was changed as illustrated in Table 1 and a cross-linking agent to be used was replaced by 0.25g of polyethyleneglycol diglycidylether. Thus obtained water absorbent resin composition was measured with respect to the same abilities as the Example 1. The result of the measurement is illustrated in Table 1.

[0026]

# Comparative Example 1

A surface of the water absorbent resin was cross-linked in the same manner as the Example 1 except that: aluminum polyhydroxide was not mixed. Thus obtained water absorbent resin was measured with respect to the same abilities as the Example 1. The result of the measurement is illustrated in Table 1.

[0027]

# Comparative Example 2

The water absorbent resin composition was obtained in the same manner as the Example 1 except that:

aluminum polyhydroxide was replaced with aluminum sulfate. Thus obtained water absorbent resin composition was measured with respect to the same abilities as the Example 1. The result of the measurement is illustrated in Table 1.

[0028]

[Table 1]

	Aluminum	Absorption	Retaining	Gel	Gel
	Polyhydroxide	Amount	Amount	Strength	Stability
	(wt%)	(g/g)	(g/g)	•	
Example 1	0.05	56	37	. 🛆	Δ
Example 2	0.1	54	39	Δ	
Example 3	1.5	55	39	0	0
Example 4	5.0	55	38	0	0 ;
Example 5	10.0	54	37	0	0
Example 6	0.05	58	39	Δ	Δ
Example 7	1.0	56	39	0	. 0
Example 8	5.0	56	38	0	0
Comparative					
Example 1	0	56	39	×	×
Comparative					
Example 2	0	48	33	Δ	Δ

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大阪府大阪市中央区平野町1丁目3番7号

(72)発明者 大島 信幸

大阪市鶴見区鶴見1丁目1番9号荒川化学

工業株式会社研究所内

(72)発明者 前田 良子

大阪市鶴見区鶴見1丁目1番9号荒川化学

工業株式会社研究所内

(72)発明者 竹内 健二

大阪市鶴見区鶴見1丁目1番9号荒川化学

工業株式会社研究所内

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### (54)【発明の名称】 吸水性樹脂組成物

#### (57) 【要約】

【構成】 吸水性樹脂およびポリ水酸化アルミニウムを 含有してなる吸水性樹脂組成物。

【効果】 吸水能、保水能を維持しながら、かつゲル強度に優れており、またゲル安定性にも優れる。したがって、架橋密度を調整することなく、適宜にポリ水酸化アルミニウムを配合することで、衛生用及び農園芸用等の様々な用途での要求性能を容易に実現できる。

#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 吸水性樹脂およびポリ水酸化アルミニウムを含有してなる吸水性樹脂組成物。

【請求項2】 吸水性樹脂100重量部に対し、ポリ水酸化アルミニウムを固形分で0.1~20重量部となるように配合してなる請求項1記載の吸水性樹脂組成物。

【請求項3】 ポリ水酸化アルミニウムが一般式

(1): [AI(OH)3]n AICI3 (式中、nは10~21である)で表される請求項1記載の吸水性樹脂組成物。

### 【発明の詳細な説明】

### [0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は吸水性樹脂組成物に関する。さらに詳しくは、吸水能、保水能、ゲル強度およびゲル安定性等の諸性能に優れた吸水性樹脂組成物に関する。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】吸水性樹脂は、生理用品、おむつ、使い捨て雑巾、保冷剤等の衛生用品や保水剤等の農園芸用品として使用されているほか、汚泥の凝固剤、建材の結露防止剤、油類の脱水剤等の用途にも用いられている。

【〇〇〇3】こうした吸水性樹脂としては、たとえば、カルボキシメチルセルロース系架橋物、ポリオキシエチレン系架橋物、澱粉ーアクリロニトリルグラフト系共重合の加水分解物、澱粉ーアクリル酸グラフト系共重合体、アクリル酸塩系重合体架橋物、アクリル酸塩系重合体架橋物等の各種のものが知られている。これら吸水性樹脂は、使用される用途によりその要求性能は若干異なるものの、主に吸水能とゲル強度が重視される。特に吸水性樹脂の用途の大部分を占める生理用品、おむ特では、その使用目的から大きな圧力下であ高い吸水能が要求される。すなわち、大きな圧力下でも高い吸水能を示すためには、吸水能、保水能が高く、かつゲル強度が大きくなければならない。

【0004】しかしながら、吸水能とゲル強度は、吸水性樹脂の架橋密度と密接に関係した相反する性能であるため、架橋密度を調整することにより吸水能とゲル強度を調整しようとしても、使用目的に見合った性能を有する吸水性樹脂を得ることは困難であった。すなわち、架橋密度を増加すればゲル強度は向上するが、その反面で吸水能が低下し、一方、架橋密度を減少させれば吸水能は向上するが、その反面でゲル強度が低下し、また架橋密度を減少させるとゲル安定性においてもゲルの劣化が促進されるという問題があった。

【0005】また、吸水性樹脂を硫酸アルミニウム等の水溶性多価金属塩等により表面処理することにより、ブロッキング現象を改良する方法が提案されている。しかし、かかる手段によっても、吸水能を維持しながらゲル強度を改良することは困難であった。

#### [0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、優れた吸水 能、保水能を維持しながら、かつゲル強度、ゲル安定性 にも優れた吸水性樹脂組成物を提供することを目的とす る

#### [0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らは、前記従来 技術の課題を解決すべく、鋭意研究を重ねた結果、従来 公知の吸水性樹脂にポリ水酸化アルミニウムを配合した 場合には、吸水性樹脂の吸水能、保水能を低下させるこ となく、かつゲル強度、ゲル安定性を向上させることが できる、前記目的に合致した吸水性樹脂組成物が得られ ることを見出だし、本発明を完成するに至った。

【0008】すなわち、本発明は、吸水性樹脂およびポリ水酸化アルミニウムを含有してなる吸水性樹脂組成物に関する。

【〇〇〇9】本発明における吸水性樹脂とは水を樹脂内 部に吸水し、膨潤する高分子化合物の総称をいう。たと えば、カルボキシメチルセルロース系架橋物、ポリオキ シエチレン系架橋物、澱粉-アクリロニトリル系グラフ ト共重合体の加水分解物、澱粉ーアクリル酸グラフト系 共重合体の中和物、アクリル酸エステルー酢酸ビニル系 共重合体のケン化物、アクリロニトリル系共重合体の加 水分解物、アクリルアミド系共重合体の加水分解物、自 己架橋型ポリアクリル酸系中和物、アクリル酸塩系重合 体架橋物、アクリル酸塩系共重合体架橋物、架橋イソブ チレン-無水マレイン酸系共重合体の中和物等があげら れる。これら吸水性樹脂を製造する方法としては特に制 限されず、各種公知の手段を採用できる。また、これら 吸水性樹脂は架橋密度が均一のものでもよく、また吸水 性樹脂の表面が架橋処理されたものでもよい。なお、表 面架橋処理を施す手段としては公知の手段を採用すれば よく、たとえば、多価金属塩、ポリエポキシ化合物、ポ リアジリジニル化合物、ポリイソシアナート化合物等の 吸水性樹脂のカルボキシル基と容易に反応する化合物 を、水溶液として吸水性樹脂に噴霧する方法等があげら れる。

【0010】本発明で使用するポリ水酸化アルミニウムとしては、各種公知のものが、そのまま採用できる。たとえば、一般式(1): [AI(OH)3]n・AICI3(式中、nは10~21である)で表される化合物があげられる。これらポリ水酸化アルミニウムの中でも前記一般式において特にnが19~21程度のものが好適である。かかるポリ水酸化アルミニウムの市販例としては(商品名Paho#2、浅田化学工業株式会社製)、(商品名Paho#3、浅田化学工業株式会社製)等があげられる。

【0011】本発明において、ポリ水酸化アルミニウム が吸水性樹脂にどのように作用しているかは定かではな いが、硫酸アルミニウム等の多価金属塩等のように単に 吸水性樹脂を金属架橋しているのではなく、多くのヒド ロキシ基を含む水酸化アルミニウムの多量体の特異な構造が、吸水性樹脂と水素結合等のゆるやかな結合を形成することにより、吸水能、保水能を低下させることなく、ゲル強度、ゲル安定性を向上させることができたのではないかと考えられる。なお、ポリ水酸化アルミニウムと類似した構造のポリ塩化アルミニウムでは、分子中のヒドロキシ基の絶対数(通常3程度)がポリ水酸化アルミニウムに比べて少ないため、吸水能、保水能を低下させることなく、ゲル強度、ゲル安定性を十分に向上させることができない。

【OO12】また、本発明におけるポリ水酸化アルミニ ウムの配合方法については、特に限定はされず、ポリ水 酸化アルミニウムを水溶液の状態でいつでも配合するこ とができる。たとえば、吸水性樹脂の製造時(モノマー を重合する際に、同時に配合してもよい)に配合してお く方法、吸水性樹脂製造後の表面架橋処理時もしくは表 面架橋処理後に水溶液として添加もしくは噴霧する方 法、または吸水性樹脂を水に膨潤させる際に配合する方 法等のいずれの方法も採用できる。これら方法のなかで も、ポリ水酸化アルミニウムが吸水性樹脂に特に有効に 作用すること、さらにはポリ水酸化アルミニウムを配合 し易いことから、前記方法のなかでも吸水性樹脂製造後 の表面架橋処理時もしくは表面架橋処理後にポリ水酸化 アルミニウムを配合するのがよい。なお、吸水性樹脂の 製造時(重合時)においてはポリ水酸化アルミニウムが モノマーに不溶となる場合があるので、界面活性剤を用 いてエマルジョンの状態にしてから添加することが望ま しい。

【〇〇13】ポリ水酸化アルミニウムの配合量は、吸水性樹脂100重量部に対して固形分で通常0.1~2 0.0重量部程度、好ましくは1.0~10.0重量部である。0.1重量部以下ではゲル強度、ゲル安定性の改善が見られず、また20.0重量部以上では吸水能が低下するため好ましくない。

【0014】なお、本発明の吸水性樹脂組成物は、ポリ水酸化アルミニウム水溶液を含む含水ゲル状物をそのまま使用できる他、含水ゲルを乾燥して吸水性樹脂組成物の粉末として使用することもできる。

【 O O 1 5 】更に、本発明の吸水性樹脂組成物には、本 発明の効果を妨げない範囲内で、酸化剤、酸化防止剤、 還元剤、紫外線吸収剤、殺菌剤、防カビ剤、肥料、香 料、消臭剤等を水溶液に混合して使用してもよい。

### [0016]

#### 【発明の効果】

(1) 本発明によれば、吸水能、保水能を高く維持したままで、ゲル強度、ゲル安定性が改良されてなる吸水性 樹脂組成物が提供される。

【OO17】(2)したがって、本発明の吸水性樹脂組成物によれば、架橋密度を調整することなく、適宜にポリ水酸化アルミニウムの使用量を調整して配合すること

で衛生用及び農園芸用等の各種用途での要求性能に応じ た吸水能、保水能、ゲル強度、ゲル安定性を容易に実現 できる。

#### [0018]

【実施例】以下に実施例及び比較例をあげて本発明をさらに詳細に説明するが、本発明はこれら実施例に限定されるものではない。

#### 【0019】実施例1

500m I のコルベンに表面架橋処理前の粉末状の吸水性樹脂(ポリアクリル酸塩系架橋物)200gを仕込み、次いで撹拌しながら、ポリ水酸化アルミニウム(浅田化学工業(株)製 Paho#3)0.67g(吸水性樹脂に対して0.05重量%)、水28g、および架橋剤としてポリエチレングリコールジグリシジルエーテル(共栄社油脂化学工業(株)製 商品名エポライト40E)0.4gからなる水溶液混合物を噴霧し、95℃まで昇温して、吸水性樹脂の表面架橋処理を行うと同時に、ポリ水酸化アルミニウムを配合した。その後、130℃で30分間乾燥して本発明の吸水性樹脂組成物を得た。得られた吸水性樹脂組成物を以下の性能評価に供した。結果は表1に示す。

#### 【0020】(性能評価)

#### (1) 生理食塩水吸水量

250メッシュナイロンネット製ティーバッグに吸水性 樹脂組成物 1.00gを正確にはかりとり、生理食塩水に1時間浸漬させ、15分水切り後、重量(a)を測定した。また、吸水性樹脂組成物を入れないティーバッグを用いて同様の測定を行い重量(b)を測定し、次式により生理食塩水吸水量を算出した。吸水量(g/g)=((a)-(b))/1.00

#### 【0021】(2)保水量

生理食塩水吸水量測定に、遠心脱水(167G)を1.5分間行った後、重量(c)を測定した。また、吸水性樹脂組成物を入れないティーバッグを用いて同様の測定を行い重量(d)を測定し、次式により保水量を算出した。吸水量(g/g)=((c)-(d))/1.00【0022】(3)ゲル強度

O. 9%生理食塩水25g中に吸水性樹脂組成物1. O Ogを入れ25倍ゲルを作成し、指触により以下の基準で評価した。

O---ゲルが強く、力を入れてもゲルがなかなか潰れない。

△ーーーゲルは強いが、力を入れると、ゲルが潰れる。 ×ーーーゲルに弾性がなく、力を入れるとすぐに潰れる。

#### 【0023】(4)ゲル安定性

脱イオン水500g中に、吸水性樹脂組成物2.00g を入れ、ゲルを作成し、ゲルが形状を維持できる期間を 計った。

#### 0---5~7日

△---3~5日

×---1~3日

#### 【0024】実施例2~5

実施例1においてポリ水酸化アルミニウムの使用量を表 1に示したように代えた他は実施例1と同様にして本発 明の吸水性樹脂組成物を得た。得られた吸水性樹脂組成 物を実施例1と同様の性能評価に供した。結果は表1に 示す。

#### 【0025】実施例6~8

実施例1においてポリ水酸化アルミニウムの使用量を表 1に示したように代え、架橋剤の使用量をポリエチレン グリコールジグリシジルエーテルO. 25gに代えた他 は実施例1と同様にして本発明の吸水性樹脂組成物を得 た。得られた吸水性樹脂組成物を実施例1と同様の性能 評価に供した。結果は表1に示す。

#### 【0026】比較例1

実施例1においてポリ水酸化アルミニウムを配合しない こと以外は実施例1と同様にして吸水性樹脂の表面架橋 処理を行った。得られた吸水性樹脂を実施例1と同様の 性能評価に供した。結果は表1に示す。

### 【0027】比較例2

実施例1においてポリ水酸化アルミニウムの代わりに硫酸アルミニウムを用いた他は実施例1と同様にして吸水性樹脂組成物を得た。得られた吸水性樹脂を実施例1と同様の性能評価に供した。結果は表1に示す。

. [0028]

【表 1 】

	ポリ水酸化 アルミニウ ム (wt%)	吸水量 (g/ g)	保水量 (g/ g)	ゲル強 度	ゲル安定性
実施例1 実施例2 実施例3 実施例4 実施例5	0. 05 0. 1 1. 5 5. 0 10. 0	5 6 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4	3 7 3 9 3 9 3 8 3 7	44000	44000
実施例6	0. 05	5 8	3 9	Δ	400
実施例7	1. 0	5 6	3 9	0	
実施例8	5. 0	5 6	3 8	0	
比較例1	0	5 6	3 9	×	×
比較例2		4 8	3 3	Δ	Δ

#### フロントページの続き

(72) 発明者 大山 洋司

大阪市鶴見区鶴見1丁目1番9号荒川化学 工業株式会社研究所内